

2021年度

総合型選抜Ⅲ 世界人材志向型

適性検査

第1問 次の英文を読み、300字以内の**日本語**に要約しなさい。解答用紙(1)に記入すること。

The World Wildlife Fund for Nature-WWF-reports that nearly 3 billion animals were killed or displaced by Australia's wildfires in 2019 and 2020. The number, reported in late July, was about three times higher than an earlier WWF estimate. A team of 10 scientists studied more than 11 million hectares of Australia's countryside to create the latest estimate.

In total, the wildfires affected about 143 million mammals, 2.46 billion reptiles, 180 million birds and 51 million frogs, the WWF said. The group noted that koalas, kangaroos and other native animals were among the affected wildlife. "This ranks as one of the worst wildlife disasters in modern history," said WWF-Australia Chief Executive Officer Dermot O'Gorman.

The WWF said it used different methods to estimate wildlife populations, including information from over 100,000 studies. The scientists created models to estimate the number of creatures found in areas destroyed by fire.

Project leader Lily Van Eeden from the University of Sydney said the research was the first continent-wide examination of animals affected by wildfires. "Other nations can build upon this research to improve understanding of bushfire impacts everywhere," she said.

The total includes wildlife that fled destroyed habitats. These creatures faced a lack of food and shelter or the likelihood of moving into already occupied habitats.

Researchers said the destruction will cause some species to become extinct before their existence is even recorded. "We don't even know what we are losing," said Chris Dickman, a professor of ecology at the University of Sydney. He spoke to Reuters news agency. "These were species that were here and now they have gone... It's almost too tragic to think about," Dickman added.

The WWF report calls for improvements in habitat connectivity to help species escape from fires. It also calls for identifying and protecting habitat that was not burned to help save threatened species. An expanded report on the study is expected later this year.

The wildfires started in September 2019 and continued through March of this year. Scientists say the fires were fueled by higher than normal temperatures and years of drought in the Australian bush. The fires caused 34 human deaths and destroyed nearly 3,000 homes. The WWF said that over the past year, it had raised money from donors to deploy emergency aid to the front lines of the fires to help injured and displaced wildlife.

Bryan Lynn, “Nearly 3 Billion Animals Harmed in Australian Wildfires.” Voice of America Learning English AS IT IS, August 4, 2020

<<https://learningenglish.voanews.com/a/study-nearly-3-billion-animals-harmed-in-australian-wildfires/5524231.html>>

第2問 次の英文を読み、その要旨とあなたの意見を解答用紙(2)に**英語**で書きなさい。  
(語数は問いません)

As stated in Article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: “No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.” However, allowing citizens to protect themselves with weapons, especially guns, is not a good idea because the use of guns for self-defence is quite rare and there is little evidence of the effect on crime.

Proponents of allowing citizens to arm themselves with weapons might claim that the crime rate is increasing so self-protection is critical, and according to the Pew Research Center, “48 percent of gun owners say they own a gun mainly for protection” (Raphelson, 2018). However, in reality, from 2007 to 2011, the rate of gun use for defence during crimes was only 0.9 percent, so using weapons, especially guns, is rarely done (Raphelson, 2018). Therefore, it is not necessary to allow citizens to protect themselves with deadly weapons like guns because of the rarity of such cases.

Another argument that proponents of allowing citizens to arm themselves with weapons would assert is that “stand your ground” laws allow citizens to protect themselves with weapons. According to McClellan and Tekin (2012), “Stand your ground laws (SYG) allow individuals to use force, including lethal force, in self-defence when there is belief of a threat, without having any duty to retreat first.” However, while SYG laws have been passed in 18 states in the USA, there has been little evidence of the effectiveness of these laws. In fact, it has been found that an additional 28 to 33 white males have been killed each month due to such laws (McClellan and Tekin, 2012). As you can see, allowing citizens to protect themselves does not actually reduce crimes or deaths, but rather, increases them.

Yet another claim by proponents of allowing citizens to arm themselves with weapons is that in order to stop a bad person with a gun, you need to use a gun yourself (Raphelson, 2018). However, the potential to use a gun incorrectly is much higher if you are carrying it all the time. According to Mike Weisser, a firearms instructor, many people who have a gun have not been trained to properly use it, so their chance of success in a situation of self-defence is very low (Raphelson, 2018). Therefore, allowing citizens the right to carry weapons is not going to be very effective at stopping a crime because of the potential for misuse.

In conclusion, it would seem that there are many people who want to assert their rights to protect themselves, their families, and their property, but to do so with a weapon like a gun is

not a very intelligent idea. The actual rate of gun use for self-defence during a crime is very low, “stand your ground” laws do not reduce the number of crime-related deaths, and very few people are properly trained to use a gun as a weapon, so this evidence points to the ineffectiveness of allowing citizens to carry weapons.

#### References

McClellan, C.B., & Tekin, E. (2012, June). *Stand Your Ground Laws, Homicides, and Injuries*. National Bureau of Economic Research. Retrieved from <https://www.nber.org/papers/w18187.pdf>

Raphelson, S. (2018, April 13). How Often Do People Use Guns In Self-Defense? Retrieved from <https://www.npr.org/people/530801486/samantha-raphelson>

Universal Declaration of Human Rights. (n.d.). United Nations. Retrieved from <https://www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights/>